THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has been once more considering the question of overcrowding inthird class railway carriages, and after consultation with the Local Administrations, has issued the following rule:—That the minimum accommodation to be provided in all third class carriages of both the standard and metregauge stock hereafter built should be regulated as follows:—

Width of seat	... ...	19·5 inches.
Floor area	... ...	3·5 square feet.

Cubic capacity per passenger 25·0 cubic feet.

And that the number of passengers allowed to be seated in the present stock should be regulated by the following dimensions:—

Width of seat	... ...	18·0 inches.
Floor area	... ...	3·3 square feet.

Cubic capacity per passenger 22·0 cubic feet.

Will these rules prevent overcrowding in third class carriages? The rules should be more liberal and consistent with the comfort necessary for persons cooped up for hours together. Anyhow they are better than what the Bengal Government vouchsafes to tramway passengers.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Swinburne received two hundred guineas from the *Times* for his "Union Song." Not much more than what a first class fashionable Diva takes for singing one.

LAST month the children of the late Mormon President, Brigham Young, met in Salt Lake City, and held a "family reunion," the occasion being the eighty-fourth anniversary of the birth of the founder of the "Association," as this peculiar gathering styled itself. All the members were not present, but the Mormon Church organ says, "the company comprised over 300 persons of both sexes." Not a very manageable family circle.

THE *Madras Times* announces that the India Office has decided the Crole Case in favour of Mr. Crole.

THE following proclamation, signed by many "Portuguese" in India, is published in the *Times of Goa*:—"Be it known to all whom it may concern that we, the *Subditos* of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and primate of the East, do hereby give notice and do hereby publicly declare, upon our honor and by the faith of our fathers that we shall never hand over our churches and our chapels or the other church properties, and funds of the Padroado to any but our own duly elected and constituted clergy. And that rather than be guilty of an act so mean, we would rather that a bonfire be kindled of them all, as a token to posterity of the great disgust and anger that we feel at the nefarious transactions said to have been concluded by the signing of the Stipulations of the new Concordat of 22nd May last. And to this declaration we do hereby set our respective hands."

THE FOLLOWING is taken from one of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches:—

"But whether they (the people of Ulster) are right or wrong, are you going to teach this lesson for the first time, that loyalty to England is to be punished with desertion, and punished as a crime? (Cheers.) If you do, your lesson won't stop at Ireland. Remember how this great Empire of yours is held together. Remember what the effect of it would be upon all the countries with which we are connected; and remember especially what is likely to be the result of the betrayal of Ulster, the desertion of the Protestant and loyal population. What is likely to be its result in India? India is the greatest of all the dependencies of the British Crown. We are not dealing with five millions, of whom three think one way and one and a half think another; we are dealing with 200 millions of men of different races whose prosperity and happiness have been committed to our charge. Are you going to allow the Indians to "manage their own affairs?" Are you going to hand them over to the anarchy which would result from the removal of British rule, which must sooner or later be followed by the establishment of some vile tyranny? No, you are not going to do that. But you are aware that every word which is spoken here—all our action—is being carefully watched in India? Everything that we do with regard to Ireland reechoes in that great and vast dependency. How do you hold it down? How many men have you governing and controlling these 200 millions of Indians? You have an armed force of 80,000 men. Why, a mere puff from the breath of the Indian people would be sufficient to blow them off the face of the world.—(Laughter and cheers.) It is not by force alone that you govern India; you govern it by the influence which your character has exercised over these Eastern people.—(Cheers.) It is because of their belief in your consistency, in your courage; because they believe that Englishmen will never desert a friend, that they will never turn their back upon a foe—that is why you hold this vast dependency, that is why you keep possession of so many of the fairest quarters of the globe. I do not like to appeal to selfishness; but I think you ought to consider the interests of your class and families. The prosperity of England at this time depends entirely upon our control of our foreign trade, and there is no trade more valuable to us than the trade of these great dependencies like India which we hold. The ties which bind us are loose enough. Take care lest you make them looser, for if the head is weak the extremities will be paralysed. The first step in the disruption of the Empire will not only be the first step, it will be followed sooner or later, probably at no distant date, by general dissolution.—(Cheers.)

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

A PARIS correspondent gives the following titbits about Prince Bismark:—"Prince Bismark never was in better health. At Kissingen he leads his usual *far niente* outing. At eleven o'clock he takes a saline bath, but never drinks the waters. Next he indulges in a quiet walk through the forest or across the fields, accompanied only by his faithful dog and an overgrown shillelah. About four o'clock he goes out to drive with the Princess and his confidential Secretary. He dines at six, and his excellent health denotes his excellent appetite. Once a week he weighs himself at the ordinary public scales, which are dedicated to him and for which he pays three marks. In 1879 he weighed 247 lbs. Dr. Schuinninger reduced this too, too solid flesh,' 42lbs., in the course of eighteen months. At present the Chancellor weighs 208 lbs., that which he describes as a good working condition."

THE Government of Madras has informed the members of the Royal Family of Padukota, through the Political Agent, that the Hon. A. Sashia Sastri has been appointed Dewan Regent for the administration of the State, during the minority of the present Raja. All the rights and privileges of the Raja's family will be respected, and the charitable institutions in the State maintained; but the Government reserves to itself the full general control over the affairs of the State.

It is expected that metal sleepers will speedily supersede wooden sleepers as at present in use in railways in India. It is said, in Germany metal railway sleepers are in high favour, since, although the first cost is greater, they are found to be more durable than wooden ones. In addition to this, the timber supply of the world is being so rapidly exhausted, that in 20 years, perforce, metal must take the place of wood in the manufacture of railway sleepers. Indeed it is problematical whether American forests will last another 20 years. On the Hyderabad State Railway Extension metal sleepers alone have been used.

THE English camp of the Afghan Boundary Commission at Khamiah is infested with scorpions, while the Russians in their camp are worried by tarantulas—neither of them pleasant bed-fellows. A correspondent in the English camp writes:—"If you walk round camp in the morning, you will always see some poor fellow with his face swollen up like a balloon or with his hand as big as his head. We are thankful for small mercies, and one of them is that tarantulas, although present, do not swarm here. It is a pity that some of the French houses don't send us an order for a few thousand scorpions. We could oblige them, and as it is fashionable for the fair sex to wear all kinds of animals of sorts on their dresses, they would be conferring a favour on the Mission, and on mankind in general, if they adopted the scorpion."

THE CIVIL life of the Jews in Khiva, who are estimated to number about 6,000 souls, is regulated by several curious customs. As regards taxation every five years the Minister of Finance writes to the heads of the Jewish Congregations. A committee consisting of the Bethdin and Wardens assess each member of the congregation students of the Talmud, widows and orphans being wholly exempt from the payment of taxes. The Jews have their own police, who also serve as a fire brigade. The police shut the entrances to the Jewish quarter at sunset, and reopen them at sunrise the next morning, and they are also charged with the supervision of the Jewish prison in which criminals from other parts of the Khanate, if sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, are confined. Women are never imprisoned, and are therefore let off with a fine. The prisoners are treated with great consideration. Heads of families are liberated on the eve of Sabbaths and festivals in order that they may spend those days with their wives and children. At the close of the sacred days they return to prison. They are also temporarily released on occasions of family rejoicing and on the death and burial of relatives. The Bethdin acts as the Jewish Criminal Court, and sits for the purpose twice a week in the House of the Chief Rabbi. The present secretary of the congregation, Muley Yăcub, is in high favour with the Emir on account of his fidelity, integrity and great business capacity. He is also highly esteemed by the English, French, and other European merchants who have commercial relations with Khiva, or have erected factories in the country itself. The confidence which the Emir places in Muley Yacub is apparent from the fact that to him his Highness has entrusted the management of all his financial affairs.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

THIS is what the *World* says about the Indian Exchange question. Further depreciation of silver has necessitated the raising of a loan of a crore and twenty lakhs. We should, indeed, be thankful, if the Income-tax is not raised and some other oppressive imposts are not levied. And yet the British public will not take prompt steps to remedy the evil! "The India Council, last week, sold their drafts and transfers at the rate of 1*s.* 4⅞*d.* per rupee. The decline in the value of the currency of India is thus more and more rapid as time goes on, and is not now checked by any reactions, as was formerly the case. Matters are indeed getting most serious. On the contemplated drawing of 13,300,000*l.* for the current year, the loss is now at the rate of six per cent. or 798,000*l.*; converting the estimated surplus of 182,000*l.* on the Indian Budget into a deficit of 616,000*l.* Indeed, if we accept the statement of Mr. Howard, that the loss of the Government is equal to a million sterling on each fall of a penny in the rate of exchange, the deficit already amounts to about 950,000*l.* It is impossible to believe that the Government will remain passive in the face of such a condition of affairs. If the Indians had the sole management of their own business, they certainly would no longer submit to see the very life, as it were, of their finances eaten away by this cancer of depreciation, and we must not, at the risk of social discontent and ultimate disturbances, use the power and authority of England to fasten upon India a system which she would at once repudiate if left to herself. That the Indian authorities are fully alive to the danger is sufficiently obvious from the telegram published by the *Times* last week. It is equally evident from the same telegram that the hesitation, the doubt, the inaction, come from England. The Home Government is apparently doubtful whether the fall in silver has not really benefited India as much as it has hurt her. Let us see what justification there is for this doubt. If a fall in the value of the rupee from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* has benefited India, further fall to 1*s.*, to 6*d.*, to 3*d.*, should in the nature of the things benefit her still more. This is simply a *reductio ad absurdum*, for even among the Indian officials there cannot surely be a single man who would allege that the decline of the rupee to 3*d.*, or, for the matter of that, to cowrie value would be a blessing to India. If this Indian problem is to be attacked successfully, it seems high time that some new blood should be infused into the India Office. There, is, of course, just the chance that a new government may undertake the operation. England's reply to India, as telegraphed in the *Times* last week, most certainly does not commend itself to our intelligence or approval; there is far too much of Mr. Giffen's style and logic about it. In the name of the Empire, in the name of India, we demand a truce to quibbling, and call for action."

EVEN the ex-Ameer has to pay income-tax upon his allowances; at least so the Mussoorie paper states in a recent number.

THE city of Paris has, says an English paper become lately the possessor of a remarkable collection of documents, which will have great interest in years to come for historical investigators. "This is a series of death warrants, extending from April 7, 1808, to Dec. 8, 1832, belonging to Samson, the notorious headsman of the Revolution. The collection is bound up in

nineteen volumes, and Samson has prefixed to each volume a summary of the contents. It appears that during twenty-five years he executed 7,143 capital sentences, being an average of 217 executions in each year—rather a busy life. During the twent five years he only twice ascended the scaffold without a fatal result—once in 1815, when General Count Lavalette was to have been executed for complicity in the return of Napoleon, but escaped the night before his intended execution through the heroism of his wife. The second time was in 1817, when Philippe-Jean Antoine, a noted coiner was respited at the last moment by Louis XVIII."

THE Colonial and Indian Exhibition has had some effect on the minds of correspondents of Continental newspapers who have been inspecting the exhibits sent to South Kensington from India and the Colonies. "Certain reflections," writes the correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*,"force themselves into the mind of a visitor to this Exhibition,especially in view of the strangely challenging language of certain journals, which make the news of any and every Colonial creation of their own country the occasion for prophesying to the world with a flourish of trumpets the speedy downfall of the British Empire, its commerce, and its Colonies." It is natural the Continental Powers should be jealous of British greatness, but as to their prophecy of the downfall of the British Empire, well, they will have to wait for a long time yet.

THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

"IF THE constituencies have not," says the *Home News*, "everywhere been faithful to their old representatives, they have at any rate united to send back to the House of Commons nearly unaltered the strong contingent of Anglo-Indian members whose return was one of the gratifying features of the election of last November. Something, too, has been done during this short Parliament towards fixing the position which the ex-administrators of the Indian Empire are likely to attain in the House of Commons. Sir James Fergusson, who has again come in for a division of Manchester, has revived the memories of his old Parliamentary reputation chiefly by his useful work on committees. Sir Richard Temple has been re-elected in Worcestershire, but there seems little chance of his redeeming at St. Stephen's those brilliant prospects he once abandoned in the East. Sir R. Temple's reputation as an administrator, however, still stands high, and his talents, might well be employed in an administrative capacity by a Tory Government. Meanwhile,he has earned for himself a position in *Punch*, and is becoming endeared to the British public through Mr. Furniss's caricatures. Sir George Campbell, who also returns to Parliament, is little likely to do much there. He is too ready to press his information upon the House of Commons, and he was recently engaged in a precipitate wrangle with Lord Randolph Churchill as to his late private secretary, which he may now be supposed to repent heartily of having undertaken. The metropolitan constituencies seem to have a leaning towards the upholders of the Empire abroad. Sir Lewis Pelly who has done useful work in the Commons, is returned in Hackney, while Sir Guyer Hunter comes in from a neighbouring division, and Kensington has been loyal to Sir Roper Lethbridge. In the West, however, Mr. Lewis McIvor, who has lost his seat for Torquay after some ambiguous utterances about Home Rule, will leave the Anglo-Indian contingent deprived of the author of the best maiden speech which the last Parliament produced. Colonel Hughes-Hallett, on the other hand, joins his colleagues again from Kent." The very fact of the Indian candidates being defeated at the recent elections shows that the British public has not yet awakened to the importance ot considering Indian views of Imperial questions.

THE *Spectator* thus speaks of the isolation of the India Government at Simla:—

"We do not hesitate to say that it would be better to adopt Mr. Bright's plans, abolish the Viceroyalty, make each Governor supreme, and empower the Secretary of State in London to act as the real Governor-General, as, indeed, on the most serious occasions, he does now. A Viceroy, seated at Simla, is as distant from India in thought, in feeling, in the pressure of all surrounding circumstances, as if he were in London. He sees no natives except as travellers; he consults no advisers, except officials; he is no more pressed with Indian conditions than Louis XIV. at Versailles was pressed by the ill-conditions of Paris, or than the Queen at Balmoral is pressed by the turmoil of London life. Seated in that cloudy Capua, engrossed in endless paper work, far from all that is independent, or laborious, or suffering, he sees nothing, hears little, and, for all that his presence means, he might as well be in London. And, mind, he is no King. There is no Premier on earth so absolutely the centre of all political and social life as an Indian Viceroy, without whose fiat nothing can be finished, without whose consent nothing is attempted, without whose favour no man can rise, or not strongly, or become a personage in the Empire. We fret at the Queen's preference for Balmoral; but imagine the Premier, the Commander-in-Chief, the whole Cabinet, every man important enough to get leave, residing at Balmoral seven months in every year, and wandering over Europe for another three. Imagine, in addition, Balmoral such a heaven compared withBritain that all officials feel its residents to be out of sympathy with them, grudge them their enjoyments toil on with a sense that they are but administrative headmen, invisible, neglected, and unknown. Imagine, too, the feeling—wretchedly unjust but still existing—that everything falls to the Simla circle, that the road to promotion is a rush to the hills, that no labour or success in labour will compensate for being unknown at the Indian Versailles. By all who cannot get there, Simla, for thirty years, and under every kind of Viceroy has been simply hated; and those who can not get there are the men upon whose power of serene and continuous work the government of a fifth of mankind depends. We have no power to express the want of tone in Indian administration, which is produced by the feeling that no chief shares the miseries of Indian life, feels its pressing needs, or can comprehend from experience what its routine involves. It is as it would be with an army, if all officers above the rank of majors could, and did, travel by balloon.

"THERE have been sceptics of history," says a Madras paper, "who have doubted the story of Cleopatra dissolving her pearls in wine and drinking them off in a fit of extravagance. The extravagance has not been disputed, but chemists have declared that pearls will not dissolve in wine. What, however, is to be said regarding a statement made recently by one of the speakers at the British and Colonial Temperance Congress, who in pointing out the temptations to which the British soldier is now exposed in Upper Burmah, informed his hearers that the natives of that country have a drink manufactured from rice which will dissolve a Martini-Henry bullet in three minutes? There have been many tall stories told of the potency of Tommy Atkin's drinks in foreign lands, but this one is more likely to take the breath away than even the decoction which Tommy used to drink in Lower Bengal, and which went by the name of 'fixed bayonets.' But that was only composed of arrack, salt, and powdered chillies, and would have been much too weak for Martini-Henri bullets." Credulity knows no limits. We have heard of Titu Mir, the once redoubtable Sonthal chief, swallowing in the presence of his credulous disciples the fiery balls of British cannon.

SAYS the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"We understand that before leaving Simla the Finance Commission arrived at very definite conclusion, which is to the effect that any idea of Government of India abandoning that station as its summer head quarters, must, at any rate, on financial grounds, be finally set aside. For the Imperial Government to now abandon Simla, would more than swallow up all the rest of the possible savings which the Commission has so far been able to suggest from other sources. To house the offices anywhere else, would alone involve an outlay of half a million sterling; and after a thorough and searching investigation into the *pros* and *cons* on both sides of the question, there would seem to have been a consensus of opinion as to the utter impracticability of any move that could be considered advantageous from a financial point of view. But the Commission is understood to go a good deal further than this, and to recommend that Simla shall, once for all, be recognized as the official capital of India." The wish is father to the thought. Whether the Finance Commission says so or not, it is clearly to the benefit of our contemporary that Simla should be a permanent capital of British India.

FRIDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

THE *Novosti* of St. Petersburg states that it is the intention of the Russian Government, following the suggestion of the well-known traveller Miklucha Maklaj, to establish Russian colonies on the coast of New Guinea and some of the adjacent islands in the Pacific.

AT THE Windsor Petty Sessions, before the county justices on July 17, James Junior was brought up and charged with being a wandering lunatic. The Inspector stationed at Windsor Castle, stated that he had found the prisoner in the Upper Ward of the Castle,and the man told him he was a private inquiry agent. He added that he desired to obain a private interview with the Queen, as he wished to marry her. He acknowledged having written a letter to Her Majesty, in which he addressed her as "My beloved Victoria," and subscribed himself "Your husband, the Emperor." He wanted to get an interview in order that he might have her answer, "Yes or No." On being searched a large-bladed knife was found upon him, which, he said, he used for cutting his corns. In answer to the magistrates the prisoner said he was a Scotchman, and strongly protested against being sent to an asylum. After reading a medical certificate, the Bench made an order for the prisoner's removal to a lunatic asylum.

AMONG the reforms, says a contemporary, which General Boulanger desires to introduce into the French Army, "one is that of obligatory celibacy for subalterns; and as one means of effecting this he proposes to raise the regulation dowry. Now an officer can marry any lady who brings him a portion of 1,200fs. a year; but General Boulanger intends to change all this. It appears that there has been too much marrying and giving in marriage, since the establishment of permanent garrisons, to suit the War Minister, who evidently thinks that a wife detracts from the gallantry of an officer in the field. Those opposed to the theory of General Boulanger, might cite the example of Bonaparte, who got married the day before he set out to take the command of the army of Italy; in fact, that command was the dowry which Josephine brought him. It is well-known that on one occasion, hearing that Josephine had wept over his dangers, he exclaimed, 'Wurmser shall pay dearly for those tears.'" Will not General Boulanger's proposal have the effect of increasing "social evil?" The gay Parisians may object, at some future time, to the French Legislature passing a law for its suppression.

IN ANSWER to a correspondent who asked for advice as to the best books to read on the historical side of the Irish question, Mr. Gladstone, says the *Press Association*, has caused the following letter to be written:—"In reply to your request for advice as to the best books to read in connection with the Irish question from a historical point of view, Mr. Gladstone believes that at present, so far as he knows, there is a great lack of any complete work. But there are many books to be recommended which deal piecemeal with the question, such as Mr. Goldwin Smith's article on Pitt in his 'English Statesmen'; Mr. Lecky's 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland, and the history of England in the Eighteenth Century;' many portions of Mr. Froude's 'English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century;' and Lord Cloncurry's 'Personal Recollections of his Life and Times, with Extracts from his Correspondence.' But, above all, Mr. Burke, and, for Irish purposes, his writings on America, as much as on Ireland itself, as to the principles applicable. These works form merely a sample of the reading Mr. Gladstone would suggest to you. He desires me to add that on the recent history on the land question, Mr. Barry O'Brien's articles in the *Nineteenth Century* are instructive."

THE Origin of the Primrose League. "In October 1883, when the fortunes of the Conservative party were at their lowest ebb, a few friends met in a private room of the Carlton Club, to discuss the depressing subject of Conservative apathy, and to listen to a scheme which had sprung from the brain of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. This was a project for enlisting the young men of various classes, who hitherto had borne no active part, in some body which should replace with advantage the paid canvassers, abolished, and wholesomely abolished by Sir Henry James's new Act. It was thought that if the opportunity were offered, there was abundance of active-spirits willing and ready to enrol themselves in small clubs of friends, and to take up the work of aiding registration, promoting sound principles, and generally encouraging the nearest Conservative association. The "Habitation" or club scheme was founded on the probability that a strong spirit of emulation would be developed among the members and also among the Habitations. There was ample ground for believing that recruits might be obtained with ease by appealing to the veneration with which the memory of Lord Beaconsfield was cherished. Gifted as that statesman was with marvellous political instinct he had touched chords which did not cease to vibrate when he expired, and he left to his countrymen a legacy of convictions which only needed expression in a formula. Of the profound regard in which the memory of Benjamin Disraeli was held the British public had ocular demonstration every nineteenth day of April, the anniversary of his death, when all classes in numberless thousands bore the primrose."

SATURDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

IN a series of articles on the Colonial and Indian exhibition the *Kolnische Zeitung* has the following passage:—"The Indian of the present day is just as competent as his ancestors were to make excellent articles of all kinds, provided they are—*mutatis mutandis*—paid for as they used to be in former days. But, instead of encouraging native art, European taste compels the Indian to furnish modern *article de luxe* in the Indian 'style.' And thus the vessel which was filled in temple with sacred flowers or holy water is mounted on a Reinaissance foot, receives a Persian lid, Grecian handles, an engraved monogram, and the hideous structure is ready to become a 'lovely' wedding or Christmas present. At the Colonial and Indian Exhibition the visitors may any day be seen crowding around some glasscase, expressing their admiration by oft-repeated exclamations of 'How nice! 'Isn'tit lovely!' and when one looks at the cause of the rapture, he is sure to find objects which look 'quite English,' but about which very little is left of the original Indian ware.'

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A STRANGE custom : " A society exists in Berlin which each year observes the custom of divining for the Emperor's destiny. The members ascend a tree, drink beer from glasses, then at a word of command all glasses are hurled to the ground, and the notion is that the Emperor will live as many years as there are broken glasses."

" IN the year 1694 it was discovered, by actual experiment, at Florence, that a diamond would burn. Cosmo III. had one fixed in the focus of a burning glass, and after some exposure to the rays of the sun it cracked, coruscated, and finally disappeared like a ghost, leaving no track behind. Another potentate, the Emperor Francis I., tried a number of valuable diamonds in the heat of a melting furnace, and may have felt some gratification in finding they had disappeared. This was in 1750, and about twenty years later a magnificent diamond was burned in France. A jeweller named Le Blanc denied the possibility of burning diamonds, and suspected some unfair play on the part of Macquer, the chemist, who conducted the operation. He had often, he asserted, exposed diamonds to great heat with the sole result of increasing their brilliancy. Then another jeweller, Mailard by name, who seems to have had a suspicion of the scientific truth, put these diamonds into an earthen bowl pipe, packed in powdered charcoal and exposed them without injury to intense heat. Lavoisier, who was present, proved in 1776 that by shutting out the air the diamond was preserved in a furnace, but that the admission of oxygen, with which the carbon combines, allows the diamond to burn like a piece of coal."

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th August was 191 against an equal number of deaths in the preceding week, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 27. From Cholera there were eleven deaths against 15 and 24 in the two preceding weeks. Fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 74 and 20 respectively against 55 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death rate was 23·0 per mille per annum against 23·4 the Mean of the last 5 years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 24*th inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Electric Telegraphy.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 26*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Velocity of Light and the means of measuring it.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the 27*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Hydrogen and its Oxides.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6 ; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 21st, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1886.

SELECTION *Vs.* COMPETITION.

IT will be in the recollection of the reader that at the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held on the 24th ultimo, to discuss Mr. Cotton's amendment on the recommendation of the Syndicate as to the conditions on which the recently sanctioned State scholarships should be awarded, Mr. Rowe spoke strongly against the motion. In doing so, Mr. Rowe was pleased to declare that he had no faith in competition. He, indeed, went so far as to say that he could not see any good in the competitive system. There is reason to believe that a vast majority of Anglo-Indian officials hold this view. Even those covenanted Civilians who have entered the service through the door of competition and who would not have had the remotest chance of obtaining nomination to a coveted Indian Writership in the good old days of Haileybury, affect to see no good in the system which has made them what they are. They and those who think with them take it for granted that there is something in the mental and moral constitution of the people of India which makes it impossible to ascertain their real qualifications by a competitive test, and even such a keen observer and good man as Mr. Samuel Smith has allowed himself to be influenced by Anglo-Indian views on the subject. In advocating a more extended employment of educated natives in the public service in his recent article in the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Smith seems to think that the fitness of a Native of India for holding superior posts in the administration now usually reserved for the members of the covenanted Civil Service, cannot be ascertained by competitive examinations.

There can be no doubt that in theory, the principle of selection is the best mode of recruiting the public service. That a man should be chosen for a post for which he has shown his fitness, is a proposition the correctness of which no one who has a head over his shoulders will have the hardihood to deny. That selection by an honest and discerning ruler would be better than any system of competition, however skilfully framed, cannot be questioned for a moment ; and this applies with equal force to Europeans as well as natives. In the same way a benevolent despotism such as India had the good fortune to enjoy during the reign of Akbar would be better than a constitution which would be governed by dishonest men. Human nature, however, is unfortunately weak and cannot always be relied on for doing the proper and just thing. Men who have patronage at their disposal cannot always—nay not even generally—be expected to command the honesty and discernment required for making a good choice. Then a great deal of pressure is brought to bear upon men in power who are entrusted with the dispensation of patronage, and they cannot always resist it. It is well known that the veriest hermit some times yields to strong temptation. The principle of competition has been introduced to remedy the evils which generally flow from selection. Sir Arthur Helps says :—" The system of competitive examination as a means of discerning men's qualifications for office is the most inadequate one for its purpose. It detects qualifications which are little needed, while it fails inevitably to discover those which are most needed. Its main advantages are, that it prevents jobbery ; it relieves men in power from importunity and encourages education. It is mainly a mode of relieving those persons who ought to have the burden of making a choice, from the responsibility of doing so. Competitive examination has been introduced to remedy a great evil—the evil of giving appointments not according to merit, but according to mere favour."

Nothing could be sounder than the view which Sir Arthur Helps has taken of the question of selection *versus* competition. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of the systems have been forcibly and justly described in the passage we have quoted above. We have no doubt that every intelligent and unprejudiced person who takes the trouble to think on the subject will agree with Sir Arthur Helps. It cannot be denied that the system of competitive examination, considering the weaknesses of men in power who are entrusted with the dispensation of patronage, possesses great advantages. But it would be absurd to say that that system is best fitted for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment. We may rest assured that competitive examination will not by itself give India officers like Elphinistone and Metcalfe, Malcolm and Munro. And it has been well said that if the Iron Duke himself had to enter Her Majesty's Service through the door of competition, England would probably have been deprived of the eminent services of the victor of Waterloo, in the field as well as in the Cabinet. But those officers proved good not because they, who appointed them had an intuitive knowledge that they would prove good, but because of the law of chance. That chance remains the same both in selection and competition, while the latter has put a stop to the shameful jobbery and nepotism in which the Court of Directors indulged to their hearts' content ; and speaking generally, it has given us good average men, and several very distinguished ones. The mode of selection, if it could be worked with discernment and honesty, would certainly be preferable to competition. That, however, is not possible ; it has never been so, and there is no reason to expect a different result in the future ; and we accept the alternative as comparatively much better.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

ONE of Reuter's recent telegrams informs us that the *Times* has advocated an enquiry into bi-metallism, and said that the financial position of the Indian Government is forcing the question to the front. The Thunderer believes that there will be a Royal Commission on the currency question before six months. It is generally said that when the *Times* takes to advocating a cause it may be considered as half-won. We earnestly hope this saying will prove correct in regard to the question of bi-metallism. The masterly despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the 2nd February last, seems to have produced some effect upon English public opinion. The despatch strongly recommended the Home Government to take steps by international agreement for securing the establishment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver. It will be remembered that at the monetary conference which met at Paris in 1881, the United States delegates presented a very practicable scheme for international bi-metallic agreement, which would at once, if ratified, have restored the equilibrium between silver and gold. France, Germany and Italy were willing to join America in this Union, provided that England would do so. But the refusal of England caused the abandonment of a scheme fraught with advantage, not only to India, but to the whole human race. Well might Mr. Samuel Smith say that it ought to be widely known, that it is only the opposition of England which stands in the way of a bi-metallic league. He observes :—" We, who of all nations suffer most from this monetary dislocation, are the people who stupidly oppose an arrangement that would render such a dislocation impossible." The conference which met at Paris in 1881 was adjourned to 1882, in order to give an opportunity for diplomatic negotiations between the States interested in the monetary question. Subsequently the conference was postponed until a still later date. Not having received any further communication on the subject, the Government of India naturally infer that it was found impossible to get up proposals, which would be generally acceptable to the States concerned. They rightly urge that the Secretary of State would be justified in taking the initiative in promoting a conference for the consideration of remedial measures. They say :—" Recent events have, however, brought into greater prominence the evils with which the world is threatened by the state of the currency in the United States of America and in the countries comprised in the Latin Union, and the present time would appear to be a favourable one for reopening the whole question. Even if your Lordship see a prospect of immediate success, we should still recommend that the question be raised again. The evils connected with the present state of affairs are so serious that the adoption, sooner or later, by international agreement, of measures which will bring about a stable ratio between gold and silver, appears to us to be only a question of time. A wide and general discussion of the question is essential to the formation of a body of public opinion sufficient to enforce a final settlement, and the sooner a final settlement is taken in hand, the easier it will be to carry out, and the more satisfactory to all concerned will be the result."

It is needless to say that we fully agree in this view. In addressing the Home Government on the subject, the Government of India have naturally based their main arguments on the difficulties which affect the Indian finances, although the dangers and difficulties arising from the present state of things are by no means confined to this country. Our financial position has been seriously embarrassed by the continuous fall in the rate of exchange ; and there is no knowing to what extent our present embarrassments will be aggravated. The rate of exchange, which was 1*s.* 7*d.* when the Budget for 1885-86 was framed, fell below 1*s.* 6*d.* before the end of the year, and the addition to our expenditure thereby involved

amounted to not less than one crore of rupees. Then the Government of India found it necessary during the past year to increase the European and Native army at a cost of two millions yearly. An additional charge of two millions suddenly imposed would at any time seriously embarrass the finances of India, and the increase of expenditure for the defence of the country, it must be remembered, has coincided with a heavy fall in the rate of exchange. Matters have grown a great deal worse by the recent fall to 1*s.* 4¼*d.* each penny representing a loss of a million. The Government of India rightly hold that the fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver are not beyond control. They think that it is possible, by international agreement, to confine these fluctuations within the limits which prevailed up to 1873. They observe :—"If, as we believe, it is possible to secure a stable ratio between gold and silver, a serious responsibility will rest both on the Government of India and on Her Majesty's Government if they neglect any legitimate means to bring about this result. We need not again refer to the financial difficulties which embarrassed the Government of India between 1873 and 1881, but we desire to call your Lordship's earnest attention to the fact that between March 1882 and the present date the fall in the exchange value of the rupee has imposed upon our finances a burden of nearly equal magnitude with that which has been thought necessary for the defence of India on account of the approach towards her frontier of one of the great military Powers of Europe. It may be that the fall in exchange has reached its limit for the time, but we have, at this moment no guarantee that the burden of £2,000,000 yearly to which we have just referred will not, either within a very few months or at some future time, more or less remote, be increased two-fold by the decision which the United States of America may pronounce in a question affecting her internal system of currency in dealing with which she is not bound, and cannot be expected, to consult the interests of India in the slightest degree. The fall in the gold value of the rupee which has occurred during the past year is mainly due to speculation regarding the repeal or modification of the Bland Act by America, and its effect is to add a crore of rupees to our burdens in the course of a single year." Should the Bland Act be repealed——as America disgusted with the opposition of England to the establishment of a bi-metallic League may suspend that Act from the statute-book any day—the rupee will at once fall to one shilling or even lower. In that case nothing could possibly save India from bankruptcy.

The position is one of extreme gravity. The evils which arise from the present state of things cannot be exaggerated. To quote the words of M. Cernuschi, the eminent French economist :—"The Indian Budget is disarranged, public works are countermanded, and all administration and financial policy has no longer but one aim, to recover, by no matter what reduction of expenditure, what is lost by exchange. Never was so paltry a programme imposed on a great Government." It is gratifying to observe that a strong reaction in favour of bi-metallism has set in. The tone of the delegates of the Paris International Monetary conferences of 1878 and 1881 forms a strong contrast to the utterances of the delegates of the conference of 1876. The delegates of the conference of 1878 were unanimous in their opinion that the rehabilitation of silver was necessary and at the conference of 1881 this opinion was still more strongly emphasised. We have said above that it is only the opposition of England which stands in the way of the establishment of a bi-metallic league. M. Cernuschi has pointed out that the bi-metallic union would be supreme in the world, even if composed of England, France, Germany, and the United States. He says :—"Let 15½ be sanctioned by London, Washington, Paris, and Berlin, and in 24 hours silver goes up to 15½ and maintains itself there for ever." The Government of India have done good service by asking the Secretary of State to take the initiative in promoting a conference for the consideration of remedial measures. The Liberals did not comply with the request of the Indian Government. Let us see what action Lord Salisbury and his colleagues take in the matter.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A BROCHURE of 73 pages, half margin, foolscap folio, in pica type, is the first result of the recent deliberations of Government on the condition and prospects of Technical Education in this country. It professes to be a "Memorandum," prepared for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy, and has been printed at the Government Press at Simla. The author's name is not disclosed, but the authoritative tone adopted in the suggestions made shows that it is official, and from a letter from Government to the Senate of the Calcutta University it would seem that the suggestions have already met with the general approval of Government, for the Senate is requested to carry out some of the suggestions. In so far the Memorandum may be looked upon as an official exposition of the views of Government. It is divided into four parts, the first, treating of the present state of the collegiate branch of Technical teaching *i. e.* the Law, Civil Engineering, and Medical Colleges ; the second, of Law, Civil Engineering, Medical, and Art Schools ; the third, of the steps hitherto taken by Government to promote those branches ; and fourth, of suggestions for the future. The review on the whole is a fair one, and it shows how little has been done by Government to promote Technical Education in this country. If we leave out of consideration the Medical and the Law colleges, which are highly successful every where and in every way, and worthy of the encouragement which has been extended to them, and the Civil Enginering Colleges which are more or less withering under the upas shade of Cooper's Hill, the account is highly disappointing. On the whole very little is being done to promote scientific, mechanical, and industrial arts, and whatever is done is abortive. The jail manufactories are infinitely more useful as schools for technical training than all the Government art schools put together. The most important part of the memorandum is that which is devoted to suggestions for the promotion of Technical Education, and the following is the official summary of those suggestions :—

(1) that enquiries be made whether it is not desirable that greater facilities for the study of Law and Medicine be provided in mafussil Colleges in Madras and Bombay ;

(2) that the teaching staff of the Agra Medical School be strengthened and the status of the school raised to an equality with that of Lahore ;

(3) that a Medical School be established at Rangoon ;

(4) that the instruction in all Medical Schools be made more practical than at present ;

(5) that facilities for practical training be provided at the Roorkee and the Madras Civil Engineering Colleges ;

(6) that an Art School on the Lahore plan be established at Agra ;

(7) that opportunity be taken where possible to establish Agricultural and Veterinary Schools, or classes in High Schools ;

(8) that more attention be paid to the teaching of land surveying ; and that Civil Courts and other official bodies be required to employ certificated students of such schools in preference to non-certificated surveyors ;

(9) that instructions in drawing be made compulsory in all schools the teachers of which are competent to instruct in drawing ;

(10) that competency to teach drawing be made as soon as possible an essential qualification in all teachers in Middle and High Schools ;

(11) that instruction in introductory Science, (the particular subjects or branches to be prescribed by the Education Department), be made compulsory in Middle and High Schools, similar provision being made as in the preceding head regarding teachers ;

(12) that examinations in Middle Schools include drawing and elementary science as compulsory subjects ; and that a considerable latitude as to optional subjects of a practical character be allowed as in the Madras syllabus (paragraph 62 of this note);

(13) that the High School course be of two kinds —(a) literary, (b) practical or "modern," as recommended by the Education Commission ;

(14) that to Middle or High Schools there be attached a Technical Branch whenever enquiry brings to light the demand for Technical training in any industry in the locality ;

(15) that such Technical Branch be an integral part of the Provincial educational system, subject to the control of the Education Department, and leading up to an examination to be instituted by the University ;

(16) that subject to the general supervision and control of the Department of Education such Technical Schools be under the direction as to curriculum, &c., of the Central Art College (which should be affiliated to the University) or Engineering College, (already affiliated in all the Provinces) as the case may be ;

(17) that the University establish two Entrance examinations—one literary, as at present ; one "modern," as recommended by the Education Commission. The "modern" examination to include optional subjects to meet the requirements of Division A and Division B of paragraph 82 of this note ;

(18) that funds be provided for the promotion of the foregoing scheme by State grants when possible ; and by appropriating some of the allotments now made to the support of Higher English education, wherever this can be done without detriment to the interests of that education. That Municipalities and local Boards who are chargeable with the support of education be also required to allot funds for Technical Schools, where the establishment of such be considered desirable.

The first six of these recommendations call for no remark. They refer to local wants, and, if carried out, will doubtless prove useful. The 7th is general. It would undoubtedly prove a great gain if Agricultural and Veterinary schools could be established in different parts of the country. The Madras schools of these kinds have proved successful, and there is no reason to doubt that similar success would attend in Bengal and the North-West, if some such institutions be established there. But the Veterinary school scheme started by the Agricultural Department has already been vetoed, and we see little prospect of another of its kind proving more fortunate in the near future. The alternative suggested about classes in High Schools is simply impracticable, and if established must end in miserable failure. The Bengal Government admits this in the resolution lately published regarding a Veterinary School for Bhagulpore.

The 8th suggestion is a revival of Sir George Campbell's hobby which the telling caricature of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* unmercifully knocked on the head, and the carcass of which is still festering in the mensuration branch of the Entrance Examination. The whole country with one voice demands it should at once be removed out of sight. There may be a demand for a few surveyors, but the idea of making it a compulsory subject of study in every school in the country can enter only into the heads of autocrats like Serajuddowla. To test its merits properly it should be started in connection with Eton, Rugby, Harrow, or Winchester, and if it be accepted then there would be time enough to think of it for the Zillah Schools in Bengal.

The suggestions Nos. 9 and 10 are good in their way, but for the present impracticable. Three Hindu youths had an English teacher appointed for their education, and the teacher succeeded in convincing the father of the pupils that careful religious and moral education was imperatively necessary for the curriculum which he proposed to adopt. The sanction was readily given, and for the eight or nine months that he held his class, the religious and moral education began and ended with a daily recitation of "Our Father which art in heaven" &c which the pupils certainly liked because it was a sort of singing. The drawing in the primary schools will not within any measurable distance of time rise above ill-formed triangles and squares on the blackboard, which the sons of the cultivating ryots will doubtless make much use of when engaged in their own family profession. It has often been a puzzle to us to determine whether those who issue such universal orders are totally unfit to make out their duty, or are guided solely by a desire to purchase credit for paper schemes.

The admirable use of the terms "elementary science" and "introductory science" in Nos. 11 and 12 is particularly taking. It opens a wide vista for contemplation and wonderment. Every Middle School boy of ten or eleven years of age well grounded in elementary science is cheering indeed, and a golden wreath for the brow of the ruler who would accomplish it would be but a trite reward. There is, however, a hitch, and it lies in the fact that one cannot put

more water into a jug than what it can contain. Either the three R's. must be reduced in quantity or the science excess will overflow. In either case the sum total of gain will remain unaltered.

As regards No. 13 we should like, in the sacred name of the Education Commission, to know the antithetical difference between "literary" and "modern." We presume literature is not "modern," and what is modern is not "literary"; since, however, the distinction pleases our rulers we should not quarrel about it.

"Technical Education" has not been defined in the Memorandum, but it has been made to include law, medicine, civil engineering down to carpentry, shoe-making and basket-making, but in Nos. 14 and 15, the qualifying term "industry" has been used, and that shows that industrial and mechanical arts are what are required to be taught *pari pasu* with literature in our High Schools. In the name of common sense we presume the two parallel branches will be strictly and honestly *optional* with the pupils, and not nominally so but practically compulsory, as the A. and the B. courses in our Colleges. If so, we would not object to the course, though we would regret the waste of time and resources which the plan will involve. The proper course in our opinion would be to have separate schools according to local demand. That, however, would not promote the grand object of gilding the pill and forcing it down the throat of all classes of boys, rich, middleclass, and poor, whether they wish it or no. The object is in a manner avowed by Mr. Tawney, who in one place says that since high education and the University are greatly prized by the people of this country, it is through them that technical education should be made acceptable everywhere. And, sooth to say, the rate at which all the higher apppointments are being monopolized by Europeans, the time is not far when shoe-making and the like will be the only resources left to the people, and it is as well to make timely provision for it.

No. 16 is a sensible suggestion. A Central Art College would be a great gain, and we should be happy indeed to see it realised. The next suggestion (17) is the establishment of two Entrance Examinations, one "literary," as at present, one "modern," as recommended by the Education Commission. The "modern" examination is to include optional subjects to meet the requirements of Division A, or Applications of Science, and Division B or Applications of Art. In order to understand the change which this plan will introduce it is necessary to put here the present and the proposed Entrance courses side by side.

	Present Course.	*Proposed Course.*
I.	English.	Omitted.
II.	Second Language.	Omitted.
III.	Mathematics and Mansuration.	Mathematics and Mensuration.
IV.	History and Geography inlcuding Physical Geography.	History and Geography. Elementary Physics. Elementary Chemistry. Mechanical Drawing.

The omission of English is nominal, for the students are required to write their answers in English, and to study the different subjects in the English language. This will necessitate the acquisition of the English language to the same full extent as now, and the practical result will be the omission of a single text-book, the Entrance Course, whose place must be supplied by some other reading book adapted to give the students a fair knowledge of the English language so as to enable them to write their replies in an intelligible manner. No more is now required, except when the examiners ride their Tuetonic hobby. The second omission is absolute, and it means that Indian boys should not be taught their mother tongue in public schools. The wisdom and policy of this course we shall not wait to enquire. The star of science is now at its zenith, and in its name, Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry in English and Mechanical drawing, we will suppose, will amply compensate for the tabooing of the pupils' vernaculars. The question remains, are the three new subjects equal to the omitted one, or are they more difficult? To avoid discussion we will suppose that they are equal, and that the extent of the course remains unaltered. Now, the present course takes at an average nine years' study, and as language is the means and not the end of education, and the Entrance means fitness, by possession of elementary education, for beginning some special technical study, we arrive at the absurdity of holding that a boy must go through a nine years' course before he can be allowed to begin his technical training. And what is the technical course? Under the A. or applications of science head we have among other Mechanical industries, such as manufacture of cutlery, locks, screws, electro-plating, &c." and under the B. head we have among others pottery furniture and wood work, (p. 63) and the deduction is that no Bengali boy is to be allowed to hold a chisel or a saw, or mould an earthen platter until he has acquired History, Geography, Geometry, Mensuration, Chemistry, Physics and Drawing for eight years and duly passed an examination in English after that period. We have high respect for Mr. Tawney as a distinguished scholar, and of Mr. Pedler as a physicist, but we must take leave to demur to their opinion. We do not for a moment believe that an eight years' course of Geometry, History and Physics in English is necessary, or even desirable, for a boy before he holds a graver. In no part of Europe or America has such a preliminary training been ever thought of, and we have no hesitation in saying that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the best engravers or potters in Europe possess this elementary knowledge, not to say any thing about the training of the apprentices into an accurate knowledge of a foreign tongue. It is exceedingly difficult to conceive that Messrs. Tawney and Pedler really believe that a good chair cannot be made by a carpenter until he has learnt Chemistry and Mensuration in English, and yet what they have recommended means that, or they have befooled the Government by their scheme. As for the Government, we cannot command language sufficiently strong to condemn the obtuseness with which it has adopted, tentatively or provisionally though it be, such a scheme. The Czar of Russia may in his wisdom suppress a nation's language for political purposes; but can we suppose that the representatives of our gracious sovereign really desire to prohibit our carpenters to ply their trade until they have learned English sufficiently to write English with ease and grace? No, such a thing cannot be. It would be a gross calumny to harbour the shadow of a shade of thought that Lord Dufferin is capable of indulging in such an idea. The fact is he is a stranger in our land, and he has been misled by his advisers. He cannot be unware that the fittest, the best, the only language for technical education is the vernacular; that alone can naturalise and popularise the arts which he desires to desseminate in this country, and that the intervention of a foreign tongue is sure to cause serious mischief. He knows best that knowledge was naturalized in Russia only when the vernacular Russian was made the medium of instruction to the supercession of the French, and in India no other course is possible. Knowing this, we beg and pray he will not mar the progress of technical education in this country by insisting upon the English language as a preliminary. That language is his mother tongue, and he must have a strong affection for it; but he is too great a statesman not to know that in dealing with a foreign nation whose welfare he is so earnest to promote he cannot make a greater mistake than to devise means for the suppression of its vernacular.

The last suggestion (No. 18) refers to the diversion of the resources of Higher Education to carpentry and the like. It has been the hobby of our rulers for some time, and it crops up whenever an educational question is on the *tapis*, and we have times without number protested against it. For the present we would beg leave to press Lord Dufferin to decide whether Rs. 2,00,000 be really an extravagant sum for a Government to pay for the higher education of 69 millions in Bengal, when four lakhs are annually paid for Maynooth and other Colleges for six million people in Ireland. If he can conscientiously say that the Bengal grant is extravagant in comparision with that for Irish Colleges we shall humbly bow to his desision.

5

THE GHI SCARE.

POLITICAL Economy, competition, and civilization are primary causes of adulteration. The more they thrive the more urgent becomes the demand for adulteration. And no less a personage than John Bright, that Nestor of the people, has gone the length of justifying adulteration as a factor in competition. Practically it thrives most in every civilized centre, and some of the nations of the West have attained wide notoriety in this respect. At one time we thought that with wooden nutmegs for spice and oleo margarine for butter the United States held the highest pre-eminence in this respect; but a careful study of the reports of the several Adulteration Committees appointed by the House of Commons has convinced us that England enjoys the highest rank in this respect. If she is the mistress of the sea, she is likewise the mistress of adulteration. Nothing comes in the way of her children that is not adulterated. Do they turn out cotton cloths, they give you from 20 to 50 per cent. of pipeclay and other rubbish along with them. You fancy you have English broadcloth for your coat, a vain hallucination; it is made of 40 per cent. of jute. Do you open a bottle of pickle, imagining that you would get out of it vinegar and vegetables with a dash of spices, you get sulphuric acid and vitriol and copperas along with them. A lady asks her friends to a cup of coffee, and the decoction she circulates is thirty per cent. chicory. Dry Monopole and Duc deMontebello is often no better than gooseberry wine. An old customer in London desiring his vintner to be very particular about the quality of his port was told, "Rely upon it, sir, we never send out a drop of port or sherry that is not manufactured in our own store rooms in the back yard." An English friend of ours once established a large distillery in the suburbs of Calcutta for the preparation of port and sherry and madiera. Do you take a pint of beer, it is coculus indicus, or a glass of gin, it is redolent of fusel oil. No housewife is unaware in London that sugar is closely related to sand and tea to diverse English leaves, and should she pour a spoonful of milk into her cup that cheers but does not inebriate, she would be dealing as much with sheep's brain, chalk, and pump-water as with the grateful production of the cow. The fond mother who nourishes her ailing infant with dried Swiss milk gives the little thing as much sugar and arrowroot as dried milk, without knowing the fact. Or is the child suffering from fever, and the Doctor recommends quinine, the powder she gets from the apothecary is as much quinine as arrowroot. Even after death it is not possible to avoid the adulterator, for he does not fail to ply his art in connection with the decorations for the coffin, and mayhap the minister may preach a plagiarised sermon over the dead. But we need not multiply our illustrations. Suffice it to say that adulteration is associated with every department of English trade and commerce, and our daily intercourse with the foreigners claiming a higher civilization than what the people of this country can pretend to cannot but promote adulteration to an enormous extent. If Bengali traders of a certain class have not yet turned out wooden nutmegs and oleo margarine butter they have done a great deal to rival their masters. Their last feat is *ghi*. They have not yet succeeded in passing tallow or lard or suet for butter, but they have done the next thing to it. By adroit chemical manipulation they have so worked on animal and vegetable fatty matters as to make them fit for amalgamation with *ghi*, and *ghi* adulterated with them is now selling in our market. This has excited quite a scare, and well it might. Nothing is so repugnant to the people as tallow or lard. It touches the innermost chord of their religion, and many, women particularly, have already abjured the use of *ghi* to save their religion, and the comic feature of the cases is that the municipal law is helpless in the matter, and our city fathers can only sit quiet and grin. Both the Penal Code and the Municipal Law provide for the suppression of noxious adulterations, but no Doctor can conscientiously pronounce suet or lard in *ghi* to be "noxious" to health, and so knaves are left to thrive unmolested. The most serious aspect of the matter

lies in the possible breach of peace and some thing worse, which the present impotency of the law may lead to. The people know well that if they could knock out the brains of some of the adulterators and sack their store rooms, the evil would immediately be removed, and who can say that, though law-abiding they be, they would not as a last resource try it. The most important element of food for the sepoy is *ghi*, and if greased cartridges could move them to mutiny it is not impossible for them to resent greased *ghi*. Under the circumstances we would strongly urge the Government to issue a Viceregal warrant for the immediate suppression of the evil, leaving it to our legislature to frame the necessary law in due course: The people pray let our cloth be sized with 60 per cent. of clay, and our drugs developed with dust; but save our food from contamination with tallow.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor leaves Howrah for Monghyr at 10 o'clock to-night. The departure will be private, and no officials are expected to be present.

PARLIAMENT was opened on the 19th instant by Royal Commission:

"The Speech from the Throne, which was of the briefest description, was read by the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty in it says:—'The appeal that has been made to the country has confirmed the conclusion of the late Parliament. The question of finances has compelled my summoning a session at this time of year, this being the usual period of the recess. Owing to the exceptional labours of the past session I shall abstain from recommending any measures other than those of a financial character.'

The House of Lords voted, the next day, the address in reply to the Queen's Speech:

The Marquis of Salisbury made a statement, in which he said that the Government intended despatching General Sir Redvers Buller to suppress boycotting and agrarian outrages in the south of Ireland; furthermore, to uphold judicial rent. His Lordship then announced that a Commission to enquire into the land system and to introduce Local Government in the United Kingdom would be appointed next session. In regard to the position in Upper Burmah, he was confident that the approaching extended operations which were to be undertaken there would result in its pacification. It was impolitic, he said, to keep the Afhgan Boundary Commission on the frontier during the coming winter. He dwelt on the importance of England maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

In the House of Commons, Colonel King-Harman moved the address, and Mr. J. M Maclean seconded it:

Mr. Gladstone disclaimed any intention of bringing forward an amendment of the Address, but appealed to the Government to anounce their Irish policy before the winter. Lord Randolph Churchill said that the assembling of Parliament was not required before February, and that the Government would be able to consider their plans during the recess.

The debate on the address was resumed the next day.

Mr. O'Connor denounced the proposals of Government in respect to Ireland, and denied that the verdict against Home Rule was irrevocable. With respect to Government upholding judicial rent, he said it was impossible to pay them.

The Right Hon'ble Sir W. V. Harcourt condemned the Government for dealing with social disorder in Ireland, without redressing the grievances there. He ridiculed the idea of dealing with the question of local government similarly in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Dr. W. A. Hunter suggested that the British Government should put a Native Prince on the throne in Burmah.

The debate was adjourned until Monday.

THE NEW Secretary of State for India has changed his mind. He has given up the idea of being known after the little estate of Warrington which he got with his wife, and wants to be called Viscount Cross. We hope we shall not be called upon to count him after his name.

THE Hon'ble Robert Bourke a brother of the late Lord Mayo and Governor designate of Madras, is expected to be at his post by the middle of November. We sincerely hope he will be able to burke some of the ideas of his predecessor.

THE RESULT of the Gibbons trial at the High Court has entirely upset some of our contemporaries. The man has been found guilty of forging the name of a cooly, one Behari, in a labour contract, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000. The case was tried by the Hon'ble Justices Mitter and Grant. The case is a clear one, but the planters complain of the punishment being severe. A writer in the *Indian Daily News* recommends that the "planters in a body should combine, memorialize, and agitate, until the sentence is reversed, for it appears to be a blot upon our administration of justice." Agitation or no agitation, the "blot," we are sure, will be wiped out by this time next year, unless some "pioneer of civilization" chooses to get up a new case.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan has resigned his seat in the Madras Council, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Thomas who made himself so notorious in the Indian Legislative Council by his furious speech against the Ilbert Bill, and by certain administrative enquiries in Madras. It is presumed that the resignation has nothing to do with the Crole case, and the successor of the Hon'ble gentleman will do credit to Sir M. Grant-Duff's choice.

THE under-graduates of Bombay are agitating for the admission of reporters at the meetings of the Bombay Senate. How unruly they are? Know they not that the worthy Dons can do no wrong, and it would be sacrilege to expose their wise sayings to the gaze of the public? Our Fellows bundled out some reporters from the Senate Hall. Meek and modest men as they are, they wish to hide their light under a bushel.

REUTER telegraphs that Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India has sanctioned the extension of the Order of the Indian Empire which will *henceforth* include Knighthood. We wonder how many of the present members of the order will be allowed claims to promotion to the higher rank. If not, the arrangement will create great dissatisfaction and heart-burning. Honors now-a-days are, however, becoming "thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Vallambrosa." Time was when the happy individual who received an English Knighthood, or a Rajaship, nay even a Rai Bahadury, was a really deserving person whose sterling worth merited Royal recognition. The recipients of these honors got also the willing homage of their countrymen, and the memory of these coveted honors was cherished to the latest generation. Now, however, these honorary titles are so common that they have ceased to command that respect which alone make them coveted.

THERE is a consensus of public opinion in England regarding the impossibility of entrusting Lord Randolph Churchill with the leadership of the House of Commons. This almost universal want of confidence in His Lordship's ability to lead the House is to be ascribed to his impulsive character, and imperious manners. The crudeness of his opinions regarding many imperial questions, and his fighting propensities, are also two of the principal reasons of his unpopularity.

THE Hon'ble W. W. Hunter has taken leave, and has proceeded to England. He is expected back in a short time.

MR. C. A. ELLIOTT is talked of as our next Financial Minister, in succession to Sir Auckland Colvin, who will succeed Sir Alfred Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. A special London telegram, however, to the *Pioneer* states that the Government of India have recommended to the India Office the extension of Sir Alfred Lyall's Office, which expires in April for another year. This arrangement is likely to be sanctioned; in that case of course no change will be made at present, and Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Elliot remain at their present posts for another twelve months.

WE have received the third Fasciculus of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's translation of *Lalita-Vistara*, or, "Memoirs of the early Life of Sákya Siñha." One more Fasciculus, we understand, will complete the work. It will be an invaluable acquisition when completed. The number before us displays the wonderful power which the Doctor possesses in deciphering ancient hieroglyphics. The Buddhist legends contained in the *Lalita-Vistara* are imbedded in such quaint, uncouth language and antiquated forms of expression that it is no ordinary feat of archæological erudition to bring them to light, to make them intelligible, and force them to unfold their mysterious meaning. Any one who knows the difficulty of the task, will feel surprised at the ability which the Doctor has shown in accurately translating, in chaste language, obsolete *gáthás* of this store-house of Buddhist legendary lore. It is these legends,—properly interpreted according historic canons of criticism—which will give us a clear in sight into the early habits of thought of the great Prince of religious reformers, and the surroundings which moulded his mind. The third Fasciculus contains the end of chapter 11, chapters 12, 13, and 14, and the beginning of chapter 15. These chapters contain vivid descriptions of displays 'of accomplishments,' 'celestial imploration,' 'King Suddhodana's dream,' and the Prince's 'renunciation.' Consultation is held for the selection of a bride for the Prince. Gopá is discovered, and the Prince fixes his choice upon her. Gopá is one of the loveliest and sweetest beings that human imagination can conceive, the fittest bride of the reformer whose religion is a religion of universal love and charity. The stories of the old man, the diseased person, the corpse, and the hermit are related with a richness of imagery and simplicity of diction, which is charming. The reunnciation scene is extremely affecting, and we really wonder how the translator, in his mellowed old age, could preserve so much of the freshness of youth as to enter fully into the spirit of his author, and to graphically depict the love scenes and the parting scenes contained in the work. The arguments, the foot-notes, and the comments appended to each chapter, are very valuable. We look forward with eagerness to the Introduction from the learned pen of the gifted translator when his work is completed.

A PIOUS hermit breathed his last on Tuesday last. His name was Ramkrishna. He was for some time known as the Paramahansa of Dakhineswar. He was a Brahman by caste. He early evinced a tendency for a religious life. For a short time he was an officiating priest at the temple of Rani Rashmani at Dakhineswar, but soon gave it up to devote himself entirely to commune with his Maker. His religious devotion, his asceticism, his instructive conversation, teeming with profound reflections on the loftiest and most abstruse subjects, exercised quite a fascination over the minds of all who visited him, and his hermitage was frequented by many distinguished scholars. May his soul rest in peace!

WITH a view to the special encouragement of education among Mahomedans, the Education Commission proposed that scholarships should be established for their benefit, to be awarded on the results of the Matriculation and First Arts Examination, and made tenable at Colleges. The Government of India endorsed this view, and said that for the attraction of the Mahomedans to higher education a liberal provision of scholarships is essential, and their wants must not be overlooked in the framing of any general scheme of scholarships for any province. The Officiating Director of Public Instruction, having been consulted as to the means best adapted for giving effect to the policy indicated above, has recommended the foundation of scholarships of small amount, but sufficiently numerous to have an appreciable

effect, for the assistance of Mahomedan students who have passed the Entrance Examination in prosecuting their studies at the Calcutta University. "Accepting this proposal, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the foundation from the beginning of the next academical year of twenty scholarships of seven rupees a month each, tenable for two years at any college affiliated to the Univesity, to be awarded to Mahomedan students of these Provinces passing the Entrance Examination, and failing to obtain any more valuable exhibition; and of twenty scholarships, also tenable for two years—ten of rupees ten a month each and ten of rupees seven a month each —to be similarly given on the result of the First Arts Examination to Mahomedans who previously obtained the scholarships founded by this resolution in connection with the Entrance Examination. These scholarships are not to be regarded as permanent foundations, but as an assistance temporarily given to a class which at present requires special assistance. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the advance which has been made in the high education of Mahomedans within the last few years, and the increasing numbers in which they resort to the University. It may be confidently anticipated that with the special aid now offered they will be able before long to meet all other sections of the community on equal terms." This means, in round numbers, an expenditure of Rs. 7,500 a year. The Director of Public Instruction does not say how this expenditure is to be met. If it be taken from the General Scholarship Fund, it would amount to heavy loss of encouragement to Hindu youths, and young men of other religions. We have no objection to encouraging education among Mahomedans, but the question is how should this be done without sacrificing the interests of other communities. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be a separate grant for this purpose, and the general Scholarship Fund will not be diverted for sectarian purposes. Scholarships from the General Fund should only be open to *competition* pure and simple. Mahomedans should be as welcome to them as Hindus and Christians, and then the Government may encourage them to any extent that may be deemed fit. They have a claim for consideration, and we should be the last to stand in their way. Our interest lies in being united with them, but we have an innate repugnance to the principle of depriving Peter to pay Paul.

TELEGRAMS.

A MEMORIAL, signed by numerous members of the House of Commons, has been presented to the Marquis of Salisbury urging the necessity of hastening a separate enquiry into the currency question.

A SERIOUS difficulty has arisen between England and Turkey owing to the acts of misconduct of Djemil Pasha, the Mutessarif of Aleppo, which have been brought to the knowledge of the British Government by its Consul at that place. Mr. Henderson, British Consul, demands Djemil's immediate dismissal, and Major Trotter, English Military Attache at Constantinople, who has been sent by the British Government to report on the matter, fully concurs with Mr. Henderson's recommendation. The Porte has appointed a Commission to enquire into the charges brought against the Government by the British Consul.

THE British Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, has been ordered by the Admiralty to proceed to Syria, (? Syra) in the Grecian Archipelago.

A FOUR hours' organized rifle firing was exchanged between Roman Catholics and Protestants at Belfast, August 15, killing one and wounding several. The military eventually charged and dispersed the combatants.

IT IS officially announced that the British Government has not decided on the immediate withdrawal of the Afghan Boundary Commission. Parleying is still going on with Russia concerning the untraced portion of the frontier, and pending an answer on the subject no decision will be taken for its immediate return. But it is fully intended that the Commission shall return to India before winter.

A further telegram states that it is hoped that the Afghan Boundary Commission may be able to start on its return journey next month; otherwise the passes are likely to become impassable from snow, which would cause the detention of the Commission till the spring.

THE *Times* in an article states that, if Russia presses her claims to the province of Wakhan, England will support the Amir of Afghanistan.

The statement of the *Times* regarding Wakhan does not, so far as is known at Simla, refer to any immediately probable contingency. The question of the Boundary of Afghanistan in the direction of Wakhan does not appear, so far as information goes at S'mla to have come up for discussion between England and Russia. It is not believed that the Home Government intends to send the present boundary Commission into that region to settle the frontier there. The boundary of Afghanistan on the upper Oxus is a matter the determination of which, it is thought, will be held over for the present. It is inferred, therefore, that no special importance need be attached to the statement of the *Times*, the seeming force of which has probably been exaggerated by its being taken apart from its context.

THE Moscow *Videmosti*, alluding to a possible alliance between England, Germany, and Austria, says that, if Russia is thrust out of Eastern Europe, she will dovote herself to the completion of her task in Asia, which is of greater interest to England than Bulgaria. The same paper advises England to seek a *modus vivendi* with Russia.

A MISTAKEN idea seems to prevail that the Viceroy will visit Gwalior in November. His Excellency is unable to do so, as the general plan of his tour has now been settled on the lines already made public.

THE MANDALAY and Shoayboo districts are quiet. In the Yeu district the British troops have had a skirmish at Zebin with the rebels, who escaped across the Moo river. In the Sagaing district, a strong position has been carried at the point of the bayonet. The British loss was eleven men wounded. The Burmese loss estimated at ten killed. The number of wounded is unknown. A column sent against a strong body of dakaits between Myingan and Ava dispersed them, killing six. The British loss was one man of the Somersetshire Regiment killed. The 15th Madras Infantry has arrived at Ningyan, where some troops and police have had engagements with dakaits, killing seven. There were no casualties on the British side. A report from Kindat, dated the 12th instant, states that the expedition sent to Thaungdoh has returned, having encountered no opposition. Captain Raikes has established friendly relations with Sawbwa. One strong stockade was captured without resistance, and a self-styled Sawbwa with followers was taken prisoner. Fever is prevalent among the troops at Kindat.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced to the House of Commons that an exhaustive enquiry would take place immediately into the late serious riots in Belfast.

A CONVENTION of the Irish National League was opened at Chicago, August 18, by Mr. Egan, the President of the League. A deputation sent by the Naticnal League in Ireland was present.

Mr. Egan, Chairman of the Chicago Convention, has cabled to Mr. Parnell as follows :—"A united and harmonious Convention cordially endorses your policy."

THE relations between Servia and Bulgaria are daily becoming more strained, and both countries are actively arming.

THE Ottoman-Bulgarian Commissson, which has been sitting at Sophia for the purpose of revising the Organic Statute, has been suspended, owing to the members being unable to agree as to whether they should revise the old Statute, or frame a new one.

M. DE FREYCINET urges the appointment of a Vicar Apostolic at Pekin instead of that of a Papal Nuncio. The Vatican, however, declines to meet his views.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M D., LL. D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned books and pamphlets :—

1. First Annual Report of the Bombay Presidency Association, 1885.
2. Report of the Annual Meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1886.
3. The Stamp Law of British India, as constituted by the Indian Stamp Act, By Walter R. Donogh, M. A.
4. The Indian Review—for August 1886
5. Annual Sanitary Report of the Province of Assam for 1885.
6. Report on the Police Administration of Lower Burma for 1885.
7. Udghitha, by Priyanath Sastri.

MUFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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,, Tasiny Churn Chatterjee, Nuddea	13	4	0
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,, Mothooranath Sen, Bankipore	10	0	0
,, Gopeebullub Roy, Balasore	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 18, *1886.*

GENERAL.— Mr E H Ruddock, Magte and Colr, Rajshaye, is allowed leave for two months, from 8th Sept.

Mr A W Paul, Jt-Magte and Dy Colr, is apptd to act as Magte and Colr, of Hooghly, during the absence of Mr G Toynbee.

Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month, from 21st prox.

Mr R F Rampini, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Hooghly, is apptd to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from 11th July.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, acted in the first grade of Dist and Sess Judges from 27th June to 10th July.

Mr A Borooah, Offg Magte and Colr, Bogra, acted in the second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 2nd to 24th July.

Mr. J Anderson, Magte and Colr, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr F H B Skrine is apptd to act as Magte and Colr, of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Anderson.

Mr. F H B Skrine Offg Magte and Colr, Nuddea is allowed leave for 16 days.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Colr, 24-Perghs, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr T M Kirkwood, Dist and Sess Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr J Whitmore, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Rungpore, is apptd to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T M Kirkwood.

Mr F R S Collier, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Colr, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for one month.

Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr Patna, is apptd to have charge of the Barh sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Bunko Behary Buxee, Sub-Dy Colr, Pakour, Sonthal Perghs, is allowed leave for one month.

Police—Mr H M Reily, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, allowed leave for one month.

Mr R H G Irvine, Dist Supdt of Police, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H N Harris, Dist Supdt of Police, Purneah, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr T G Charles, Dist Supdt of Police, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr W D Pratt, Dist Supdt of Police, Burdwan, is apptd to act, in the ffrst grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 14th July.

Mr G J Cawley, Offg Dist Supdt of Police Nuddea, is apptd to act in the second grade of Dist Supdts of Police,

Mr G R K Meares, Offg Dist Supdt of Police Moorshedabad is apptd to act in the third grade of Dist Supdt of Police.

Mr C E Gouldsbury, Dist Supdt of Police, Bankoora, is apptd to act in the fourth grade of Dist Supdts of Police.

Mr H M Parish, Asst Supdt of Police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is apptd to act in the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police.

Mr L St J Brodrick, Asst Supdt of Police, Assam, is apptd to act in the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police.

Mr H W Boileau, Off Asst Supdt of Police Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr C M Wintle, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Tipperah, is apptd Dist Supdt of Police of that dist.

In modification of the order of the 13th ultimo, Mr R W Keown, Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transfd to Bhagulpore.

Registration—Mr. T J Mendes, Dy Magte and Dy Colr Darjeeling, is apptd also Sudder Sub-Regtr of Darjeeling.

Baboo Shib Chunder Nag, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Maldah, is also apptd to be Sudder Sub-Regr of that dist.

Education—Mr S C Hill is apptd to act, as Profr in the Dacca College, in addition to his own duties.

Opium—Mr H H D'Oyly, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr F J R Field, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed leave for two months.

Medical—The services of Brigade-Surg J H Thornton, Offg Civil Surg, Mozufferpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Apothy W Williams, Steward, Presdy Genl Hospl is appted House Surg, Howrah Genl Hospl.

Mr W Merchant, Offg Apothy, Medl College Hospl is apptd Steward of the Presdy Genl Hospl.

Asst Apothy J T Wester, attached to the Presdy Genl Hospl, is apptd Medl Officer, Sandheads.

Surg-Maj E Sanders is apptd Civil Surgeon of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deptn, of Surgeon R G Mathew.

Surg J Clarke, Second Readt Surg, Presdy Genl Hospl, is apptd First Resident Surg in that institution.

Surg G Bomford, Offg Profr of Physiology, Medl College, Calcutta, is apptd Second Resident Surg, Presdy Genl Hospl, in addn to his own duties.

The order of the 19th July last, granting Surg T R Macdonald, Offg Civil Surg, Backergunge, privilege leave for one month, is cancelled.

Surg R F O' Brien is apptd to have medl charge of the Lock hospital and Civil Station of Dum-Dum.

The following notification is republished from the Assam Gazette:—

Privilege leave of absence for three months, is granted to Mr J C Arbuthnot, C S Asst Comr, from 5th Aug.

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মডেল ভগিনী

(নূতন অপূর্ব্ব উপন্যাস)

মূল্য ১৲ একটাকা মাত্র।

স্ত্রী, পুরুষ, বালক, বালিকা, যুবক, যুবতী—সকলেই এ গ্রন্থে সৎ উপদেশ এবং সৎ আমোদ পাইবেন। সংসারের সারতত্ত্ব জানতে পারিবেন। যাঁহারা রমণীর মায়াজাল ভেদ করিতে চাহেন, তাঁহারা এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করুন। এ উপন্যাসে অষ্ট রত্ন আছে।

২৩শে শ্রাবণের বঙ্গবাসীতে শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় যেরূপ মত প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন, তাহা এই স্থলে উদ্ধৃত হইল;—'সে রস-রঙ্গভরা রচনা-কৌশল, সে চরিত্রের ছটা, সে বর্ণসমাবেশের ঘটা, সমালোচকের কলমে আসে না। মূল না দেখিলে, তাহার আস্বাদন বুঝা যায়না। লিপিচাতুর্য্যে "মডেল ভগিনীর" গ্রন্থকার অপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ লেখক বাঙ্গালায় এখন নাই। সদর-অন্দরে মাখা-মাখি-ভাব-বিশিষ্ট, নীচে নরক উপরে স্বর্গোপম, সেই দোতালা বাড়ীখানির বর্ণনা, যে-সে লেখকে করিতে পারেনা। কপিল চাকরের পরিচয়, গ্রন্থকারের নিজের ভাষা ভিন্ন অন্য কথায় দেওয়া যায়না। আর, সেই চাটর্জ্জি-সাহেবের চিত্র—সে ফটোগ্রাফ্—বসিয়া বসিয়া দেখিবার সামগ্রী।" কলিকাতা, ৬৩ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে, এবং ২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীটে প্রাপ্তব্য। 430

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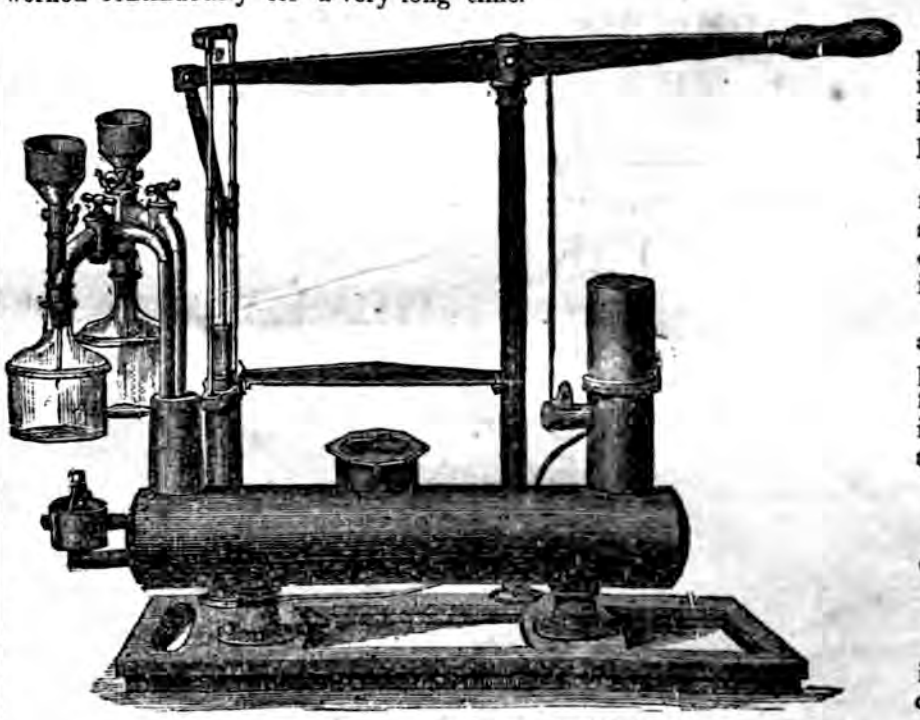

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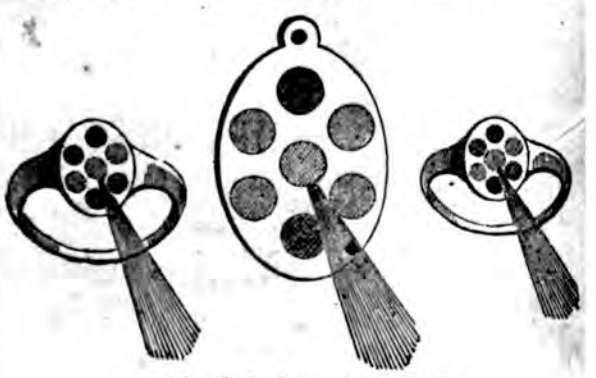

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A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 410

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